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WISEMAN'S  
Orchestra

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1919.

一拜禮

號一廿月三年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

#### WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 10 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 20 "

#### NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	" 30 "

#### SATURDAY

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "

#### SUNDAY

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.00	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "

#### NIGHT CARS

8.30 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	" 30 "

#### As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-tables, but not  
for special cars. These can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque  
or Compendio Order representing Bank  
Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS,  
General Managers.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

#### DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local Express a.m.	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local Express a.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local Express p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local Express p.m.
CANTON (Tel. Sta. 200)	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45
SHANGHAI	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55
YANGTZE	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05
WUHAN	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15
CHONGKING	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25
CHANGSHA	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35
CHANGSAI	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45
CHANGSAI	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55
CHANGSAI	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05
CHANGSAI	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
CHANGSAI	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25
CHANGSAI	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35
CHANGSAI	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45
CHANGSAI	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
CHANGSAI	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05
CHANGSAI	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15
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CHANGSAI	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
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CHANGSAI	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25
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CHANGSAI	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
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CHANGSAI	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45
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CHANGSAI	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05
CHANGSAI	14.30	14.45	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15
CHANGSAI	14.40	14.55	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25
CHANGSAI	14.50	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35
CHANGSAI	15.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45
CHANGSAI	15.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55
CHANGSAI	15.20	15.35	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05
CHANGSAI	15.30	15.45	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15
CHANGSAI	15.40	15.55	16.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	17.10	17.25
CHANGSAI	15.50	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50	17.05	17.20	17.35
CHANGSAI	16.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	17.00	17.15	17.30	17.45
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CHANGSAI	17.40	17.55	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25
CHANGSAI	17.50	18.05	18.20	18.35	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35
CHANGSAI	18.00	18.15	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45
CHANGSAI	18.10	18.25	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55
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CHANGSAI	18.30	18.45	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15
CHANGSAI	18.40	18.55	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25
CHANGSAI	18.50	19.05	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35
CHANGSAI	19.00	19.15	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45
CHANGSAI	19.10	19.25	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55
CHANGSAI	19.20	19.35	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05
CHANGSAI	19.30	19.45	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15
CHANGSAI	19.40	19.55	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25
CHANGSAI	19.50	20.05	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35
CHANGSAI	20.00	20.15	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45
CHANGSAI	20.10	20.25	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55
CHANGSAI	20.20	20.35	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05
CHANGSAI	20.30	20.45	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15
CHANGSAI	20.40	20.55	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25
CHANGSAI	20.50	21.05	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35
CHANGSAI	21.00	21.15	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45
CHANGSAI	21.10	21.25	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55
CHANGSAI	21.20	21.35	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05
CHANGSAI	21.30	21.45	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15
CHANGSAI	21.40	21.55	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25
CHANGSAI	21.50	22.05	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35
CHANGSAI	22.00	22.15	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45
CHANGSAI	22.10	22.25	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55
CHANGSAI	22.20	22.35	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05
CHANGSAI	22.30	22.45	23.00	23.15	23.30	23.45	24.00	24.15
CHANGSAI	22.40	22.55	23.10	23.25	23.40	23.55	24.10	24.25
CHANGSAI	22.50	23.05	23.20	23.35	23.50	24.05	24.20	24.35







## SOCIAL UNREST.

## MR. FISHER'S ANTIDOTE.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, visited Oxford recently, and addressed a large meeting of the instructors of the Oxford School of Instruction for Officers recently organised under the Educational Department of the War Office in the University Museum. Lord Curzon, the head of the department of the War Office organisation, presided.

Mr. Fisher said it gave him great pleasure to come to Oxford to address them in order that he might express to them the sense of importance which the Government attached to the educational work in the Army. He wished also to impress upon them his own sense of the great importance to the country of the work for which they were preparing themselves. The Army had been in a sense, for at any rate, the majority of the rank and file, a blind alley profession. On the evidence of most employers of labour in this country they would find that the discharged soldier in the past had not been able to take as good a place in the economic system of the country as he probably would have been able to take if he had not gone into the Army at all, and that in itself was a very grave fact.

They must all feel it was desirable that, if they were to have an Army based on the short service system, entrance into the Army, so far from being a disadvantage for civilian life afterwards, should afford an additional qualification for success in civilian life. That object could only be achieved by improving the education which was given to the private soldier while he was with the Army.

But quite apart from that general consideration, they must all realise that they were now living in very critical times, and the war had excited many aspirations, many hopes which could not be gratified in the nature of things. It had also created in many quarters the despair of the State. In Russia, in Austria, and in many parts of Germany there was a large body of working class opinion which despised of the State, and even in England voices were raised in favour of what might be called direct methods opposed to the ordinary Parliamentary procedure. Again, it was only natural when they got a large body of men like the men of the British Army, who had been subjected to a great period of strain and toil, who had been strung up by the opposition of formidable enemies, when suddenly the strain of opposition was relaxed, that they should get a feeling of unrest running through the Army.

## SECRET OF GOOD TEACHING.

What was the antidote? The antidote was not a set of doctrines that never did anybody any good. The antidote really was an attitude of mind and an increased capacity for coming to a judicial and judicious decision upon the facts of life; and he thought it was only through education, only through enriching, enlarging, and multiplying the intellectual interests of this vast body of men who were going to be released into civilian life, that they were likely to find an adequate solution for the difficulties that would undoubtedly confront the country.

If he might speak as an old teacher himself, he thought the probable danger which the teacher had to confront was the temptation of trying to give his class too much at a time. The secret of good teaching was to make oneself absolutely certain that the class, even the stupidest member of the class, should carry away with him something definite—two or three definite ideas—as the result of his teaching, not facts but ideas. They did not want to cram the class with facts, but what they wanted was to give them thoughts to enable them to organise facts; and if this short course enabled them to do that, then he felt it would be a very great investment for the future of the country.

He had had a great deal of opportunity during the last few years of meeting working-class lecturers and intelligent working men, and he had great respect for them; but he had been struck by one fact, and it was very significant, and that was that their free mind was always entirely full of economic, economic grievances, class questions, and that, however intelligent a man might be, it was difficult to get him for any long period of time to discuss any other kind of interest.

They had a very intelligent population now. There was a great deal of education in the country, and there was going to be a good deal more. He felt it was very important for the sake of the harmony and the happiness and sweetness of life that the mind of the intelligent working man should be filled with all kinds of worthy interests, and not merely with one interest. It was because this scheme of education in the Army was widely varied, because it catered for all kinds of tastes, and because it appealed to all kinds of interests, that he felt it would be such a valuable social element in the future.

## A PENITENT GERMANY.

The Bishop of Oxford, speaking at a meeting of the Church of England Peace League in Church House, Westminster, said that when he was in America a difficulty which was brought up against him was that of Germany. No one, it was said, could trust Germany, and the question was asked him how was it conceivable that Germany could be brought into a League of Nations?

"Well now, I fancy," said Dr. Gore, "that that difficulty has retired into the background. For my own part, I never felt that there was a way out of the difficulty without the complete defeat of Germany, but that complete defeat has been accomplished. I never in the least expected nor desired that there should be public professions of penitence on the part of Germany. That would have seemed to me much too dramatic to be real."

"But what I do believe profoundly is that when Germany realises the depth of the humiliation and loss to which she is subjected, as she will realise it, she will inevitably realise how profoundly and for how long a time she has been misled by the ruling caste which she has got rid of. With that consciousness, I do not see the least reason to doubt that Germany will become reasonably again a nation that can be lived with under the new conditions."

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.  
QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT.

[FROM H. COLLINSON OWEN.]

The Allies have now been in Constantinople since November 13th, on which day their great fleet anchored off the Golden Horn, and on the surface it would seem that little has been done towards the solution of the greatest problem of the Near East, viz., the proper government of Turkey and its capital. (As a matter of fact, this is not one of the tasks of the Allies under the armistice, however persistent the idea of it may be in everybody's mind.) And yet, in spite of appearances, one great step forward has been made. It is that everybody concerned is convinced, once and for all, that the Turks are not competent to govern themselves, much less subject peoples; that they have recklessly thrown away all the many generous chances Western Europe had given them in the past, and that there is not the slightest promise that they would do any better with any further opportunities for reform that might unwisely be given them in the future.

In the past many individuals, or groups of individuals, were convinced of these things. But now this conviction is common to all the Allies, who hold the fate of Turkey and her peoples in their hands, and with the bonds that now exist between them, born of common sacrifices, it should be possible to consider the problem in a spirit free from the jealousies and the diplomatic manoeuvres, which in the past were Turkey's chief strength, and arrive at some permanent and just decision which has been in no way influenced by Turkish wiles. Turkey ought never to have been called the "Sick Man of Europe," but rather the "Spoiled Child of Europe," for it is solely on the generous financial help and the moral support given, now by one Power, now by another—and all given with some ulterior motive—that Turkey's ruling classes have been able to live luxuriously while never doing an honest day's work to justify the heavy subsidies showered upon them.

One thing that stands out prominently in the present situation is that the Turks themselves do little or nothing to help in the past to which they are reduced. Tewfik Pasha's Government is a weak Government (and Tewfik Pasha himself cannot be called a strong man), but it is at any rate the Government which was formed to treat with the Allies after the armistice. But the Chamber, which ought to realise this and give some sort of support, does nothing but criticise and hinder. It is mostly composed of creatures of Enver Pasha, and though the chiefs have flown, their satellites are as active as ever. They become angry at the mere suggestion that Turkey has been vanquished in the war, and some little time ago, by the way, a Turkish general gave an interview in which he showed triumphantly that Allenby's victory was not a victory at all, but that honours rested even on the field of battle, and the Turkish Palestine army was preparing to fight again. This absurd attitude has died down a little of late, but it remains to be used again at any moment.

## SENIOR COMMITTEE.

The fact is there is every reason to believe that the Committee of Union and Progress is as strong as ever. Its name is not mentioned, but the organisation exists almost intact, and it is the only efficient thing Turkey has produced. It is more a secret society than a political organisation, and the orders issued by its secret chiefs are passed on down the hierarchy and obeyed without question by its innumerable subordinates. It has very large funds (extorted largely by charging a fantastic rent on each railway truck that brought produce into the country during the war), and it has more power than all Cabinets, because it makes or breaks them. If the situation is quiet it is because the Committee has ordered it so, and if political passion or racial fanaticism suddenly flares up it is because the Committee has given the word. It has organised massacres in the past, and even now, with the Allied warships in the Straits, could give the word for another one at any moment. That it would be very short-lived would not matter if it suited their purpose.

What, then, is to be done with a people which loves domination over other races, but possesses no power for good government, and is itself ruled by a sinister secret organisation which has great wealth and power, but no conscience? An international control drawn from the various Allied Powers is often suggested, but this would have its own inherent weaknesses, and no doubt in the years to come, when the effects of the Great War had worn off a little, the Turk would take advantage of this situation, just as he juggled with the various European Powers in the past. Here and there the suggestion is made that the United States should take charge of Turkey's affairs, and a small movement to this end has been started. But Turkey is a long way from the United States, and it would seem difficult for a country which has lived by the Monroe Doctrine to form a sort of protectorate on the far edge of Europe. The idea of an Anglo-French control is also often put forward, but it is possible that this might not be entirely free from the difficulties which would later be encountered in a more general international arrangement.

## EXAMPLE OF EGYPT.

The suggestion one often hears from Turkish sources, amongst others, is that Great Britain should take Constantinople into her hands, and do with them as she has done with Egypt. It is impossible, when considering the question of Turkey, not to think continually of the example of Egypt. No doubt we could do the same here as we have done elsewhere, regarding Turkey simply as an extension of the "White Man's Burden," and shouldering this responsibility as we have done so many others. It is certain that nobody wants it for its own sake, and that if we undertook the task it would be from disinterested motives—as the best solution of an age-long problem. It is equally certain that we could do it better than any other people, having both the genius and the experience for this sort of thing. But the chief difficulty would be to persuade other peoples to believe in our complete lack of material interest in undertaking the regeneration of Turkey and the proper protection of all the peoples who live in the Peninsula.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

CROSS AND CRESCENT.  
ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Members of the English Church Union crowded the large hall of the Cannon-street Hotel recently, and, with enthusiastic approval, considered the proposal to restore to Christianity the Church of St. Sophia, Constantinople. Mr. Athelstan Riley presided in the absence of Lord Halifax.

The Chairman said St. Sophia was the most lovely building in the world. It was a marvellous structure, first, as a building, and next, because of its extraordinary history. It was originally built by the Emperor Justinian in the year 537. A few years later earthquakes threw down a part of the dome, which was reconstructed on an improved principle, and the church was re-dedicated in 563.

## WONDERFUL DOME.

Justinian had called to his aid to build the church all the resources of the civilised world. Columns, over 100 in number, were brought from all parts of the East and from Europe, many of them probably from heathen temples. Eight great columns came from Ephesus—some thought they formed part of the great Temple of Diana—and eight more came from Rome. The floor and walls of the church were lined with the most precious marbles, which were to-day to be seen, except in a few places where they had fallen away and where the Turks had replaced them with painted imitations. There was no church in the world which was so glorious in its decorations of gold and coloured mosaics.

The great feature of St. Sophia, which had struck all beholders with wonder and astonishment, was the dome. It was the Byzantines who made the great leap in architecture, the greatest ever made in its history, of putting a round dome on a square structure. That had been done since; we all knew the dome of St. Paul's, and many the dome of St. Peter's, in Rome, but the first great dome in the world had never been surpassed. The dome of St. Sophia was a true dome, as the shell was seen both from the inside and the outside, and it was 16ft. wider than the dome of St. Paul's.

What St. Sophia must have been like at the time when it was used as a Christian church we could but faintly imagine. The great crown was of silver, the seats of the patriarch and bishops were of silver, the walls for some feet above the seats were of silver plates, and the altar was almost entirely of precious stones. In 537, when the great Emperor Justinian entered the church to dedicate it to the worship of Almighty God, he looked round at the mosaics fresh from the hands of the workmen, and he exclaimed, "Solomon I have surpassed."

## A TURKISH MOSQUE.

In 1034, at the time of the great schism between Eastern and Western Christianity, the legates of the Pope came into the church and laid the document of excommunication upon the altar. Passing 100 years, they came to the fifth crusade of Western Christianity; he thought they must regard that crusade with the deepest shame. What the hosts of Christians had turned aside from the conquest of the Holy Land and engaged upon the siege of Constantinople, and when they took Constantinople, they went to the great church and placed an abandoned woman on the patriarchal throne, profaned the Church in the most horrible way, and laid their hands on gold and silver and precious vessels in such quantity that they could not be counted. Could it be wondered at that since that terrible day—and it was Easter Day—the Eastern had never really trusted Western Christianity; and it was the duty of Western Christianity to redeem that foul blot. (Cheers.)

As to the last chapter in the history of the great church, on May 29th, 1453, the Turks broke into it, took captive some 2,000 people of all ages and both sexes who had fled to it, plundered it of all it contained, and from that day the greatest Christian Church in the world had been a Turkish mosque. At present the church was in a very serious condition.

The Chairman concluded by moving the following resolution: "That this meeting urges the importance, on the grounds of justice to the long-suffering and oppressed Christians of the Turkish Empire, of the restoration of the great Christian Church of St. Sophia to Christian worship."

The Bishop of Oxford, seconding the motion, said they demanded that the ending of the dismal Turkish tyranny should be marked by the surrender to its proper object of the greatest Church of Christendom.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

It, Mussulman or Christian. They might thoroughly believe in our competence, but very much hesitate to believe that we would attempt this purely for the sake of civilisation. The British are still only a vaguely understood people. And finally we might shrink from it ourselves, foreseeing there the difficulties and no doubt, the thankless nature of the task, and realising that we have already a little too much on our hands.

But, whatever is thought, nothing will be settled here, and the question is one of the many which must be decided at the Peace Conference. It will probably prove to be one of the most difficult of all. For the moment the Near East is overshadowed by the events of greater majesty that are happening nearer home. But although it may be a little in the background just now, Constantinople has a way of forcing itself into the forefront of the world's politics. Now is the time to do a clever job of what has long been a source of trouble and misery, and Russia's collapse should considerably help the deliberations. One satisfactory point is that the most complete harmony reigns here between the Allied representatives in this difficult task, under the auspices. We must believe that at the Peace Conference a similar spirit will reign when the moment comes to consider one of the most delicate and pressing problems of all. Peace and security in the Near East will be of little use if there is no permanent and sincere settlement on the Bosphorus.

## SYNOPSIS

of

British Gazettes Nos. 511 to 515.

Showing To-night at

## THE CORONET.

Buckingham Palace; Sandhurst Cadets receive the King's Banner. Scenes at the LORD MAYOR'S SHOW. "THE LAST CHARGE"—a genuine picture taken on the last day of hostilities. Scenes in and from an Airship: Bird's eye view of London including St. Paul's. WORLD WAR OVER: How London celebrated the great day of Victory. The King and Queen give thanks at St. Paul's. Victory Pageant at Basingstoke. Edinburgh: Their Majesties visit "Auld Reekie." Canada: Lord Roberts in 1908. "but the War will finally be won by the genius of a French general named Ferdinand Foch, Professor in the Military School in Paris." London: Our democratic King and Queen with the Silver Badge men in Hyde Park. The Victory Ball in aid of the National Fund for Nurses. HARWICH: SURRENDER OF U-BOATS. SCAPA FLOW: The Triumph of the British Navy—GERMANY SURRENDERS HER FLEET TO BEATTY. H.M.S. QUEEN ELIZABETH: Admiral Sir David Beatty's signal to the German fleet—"The German flag is to be hauled down at sunset and will not be hoisted again without permission." GOD SAVE OUR KING AND QUEEN.

Note.—This is a very fine picture and should be seen by every Briton in the Colony, but bear in mind that there is no fake about the British Gazette and do not expect too much.

## PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

N.O. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Six Rooms and Furniture, May 1st. Apply—DENNIS & BOWLEY. [544]

## TO LET.

"THE EYRIE," No. 3, PEAK, Partly FURNISHED. 6-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE at Peak, 8 & 9 May and June. Apply to—LINSFORD & DAVID, Alexandra Buildings. [495]

## TO LET.

N.O. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak. Apply to—PER CY SMITH, SETH & F. ILMING. [522]

## TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

N.O. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak. Apply to—"A. B." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [497]

## TO LET.

From 18th April 1919. 1ST FLOOR, No. 33, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co's Premises). Apply to—SECRETARY, The Dairy Farm Ice Cold Storage Company, Ltd. [498]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [51]

## GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January 1st, 1919. Apply to—KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., 248 Des Voeux Road Central. [140]

## WANTED.

OFFICES in Central position by a Large Mercantile Firm on long lease. Reply to—"Care of 'Daily Press' Office." [522]

## TO LET (FURNISHED).

"THORPE" QUAMICHAN LAKE, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C. A beautiful country residence standing in its own grounds of 18 acres, comprising: six acres of flowering and evergreen trees, 4 acres of orchard and kitchen garden, 4 acres of lawns, ornamental plants and flowering beds, and 4 acres of pasture. The drive of nearly half a mile is bordered on either side by horse chestnuts, hollies, yew and juniper. The house consists of four bedrooms, dressing room, two bath-rooms, hall, dining-room, library, large drawing-room and billiard room (with full sized new Burroughs and Watts table and complete equipment) large basement kitchen and servants' quarters. Electric light and bells and modern sanitary arrangements throughout. Out-houses consist of two conservatories, cutting, boiler and potting sheds, gardener's cottage, garage, boat house (with boat), stable, engine room, etc. Apply to—H. HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings. [513]

## THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence. For particulars apply to—"Y.Y.Z." Care of "Daily Press" Office. [494]

## FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

N.O. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Princes' Buildings. [114]

## WANTED—1st APRIL.

CAN any Lady on the Peak recommend a GOOD AMAR for Girl 3 1/2 years. Must be able to sew. Write—Box 512, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [513]

## WANTED.

NURSE to take charge of a Child of 2 1/2. Apply to—Box No. 492, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [493]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 14, MORRISON HILL ROAD. [51]

## WAI KEE.

71/2 G & S BAILMARKE, No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central, The Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1533. [522]

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING. Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915. Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Messing Room. Sleeping Accommodation—22 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, R.N. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute. MANAGER. [110]

## AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE

A 1918 MODEL 8-passenger Overland wire wheels, extra wheel and other extras, in first class condition. Owner selling because he has bought a larger car. Address—Box No. 525, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [493]

## FOR SALE

A STEINWAY ELECTRIC PIANO, direct or alternating current, in first-class order. Can be seen by appointment. Cost \$2500 new. Post Office Box 492. [514]

## FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited for a considerable quantity of STEEL PLATES, BRICKS and RIVERS in stock. Hongkong. Should be submitted to THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD., Messrs. J. J. & Co., 100, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.



## MOUTRIE PIANOS

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beauty of design.

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FIVE YEARS.

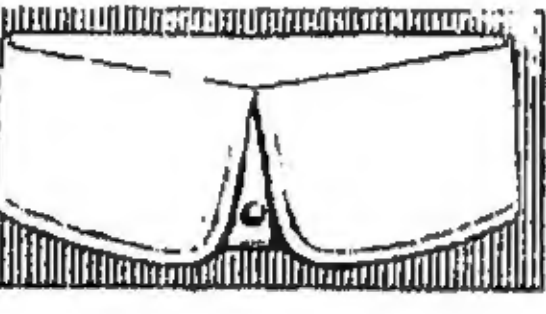
PRICES from \$125.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie &amp; Co., Ltd.

[23-1]

Summit



SHAPE No. 40.

Made with lock top, which holds the front of the collar  
securely in position; ample room between the inner and  
outer folds, allowing the tie to slip easily on the hand.  
To satisfy the wide demand for this collar we stock it in  
11, 14, 17, 20, 23 and 26 inches deep and in quarter sizes—  
4 sizes to the inch.

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Men's Wear Specialists.

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Telephone 29.

[48]

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.  
REINA MARIA

Actual size, in boxes of 50, \$4.

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covered with the finest Sumatra leaf.

Supplied in Cigars only.

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IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING  
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PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

[101]

THE  
CORONET

Tel. No.  
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1743.

March 31st, April 1st, and 2nd, 1919.

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 511 TO 515.

(see special advertisement).

AMBITION

Featuring the great Jewish actress

Madame Bertha Kalisch,

etc., etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[118]

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board room. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman) presided and there were also present: Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, H. P. White, A. H. Compton, and C. S. Gubbay (Consulting Committee), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, H. P. Smith, G. W. Barton, A. Denison, G. Grimble, T. E. Pearce, E. J. Chapman, E. M. Raymond, H. Leung, A. H. M. d'Silva, C. S. Remedios, and F. C. Hall (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen. It gives me much pleasure to meet you again at this, the fifth annual meeting of the Company with so satisfactory a report, and it is propitious that the half-century should fall at a time when mankind is expectantly awaiting the conclusion of a peace from the terrible struggle that has shaken the world to its very foundations during the past four years.

The Company, as you are aware, was established in the year 1868, and from that date onward its career has been one of uniform success, and reserves have been accumulated which place it in a sound financial position and one which renders it qualified to meet every obligation which it has assumed. This accumulation more particularly applies to the last twelve years, during which period, owing to an alteration in the articles which allows of a larger portion of the underwriting surplus being carried to reserves than was formerly the case, the assets have increased by the sum of over a million dollars.

On reviewing the period of operations covered by the report and accounts now under consideration, you will notice that the premium incomes for both 1917 and 1918 show a substantial increase, the figure for the latter being the highest in the income of the Company has yet reached. The losses for the closed year are some \$40,000 more than for the year 1916, but this is due more to the number of fires than to any one fire of great magnitude, there being none of sufficient importance to call for special mention. Losses for 1918 are less by \$25,000 than for 1917 at this time last year, but with a further twelve months yet to run it is too early to forecast any result. I may say, however, that the figures to date promise well for a satisfactory outcome.

Sterling exchange has again militated against us, the rise from 3/- to 3/4 (the rate at which the present accounts are shown) causing a further shrinkage of our gold assets as expressed in local currency.

The investment and exchange fluctuation account has a good deal more than held its own, this being due to the slight appreciation of securities generally and to the favourable rate of exchange between Hongkong and Shanghai ruling on the 31st December last, and we have been able to transfer the sum carried to this account last year back to working account 1917. This reserve now stands at \$156,987.34, a figure which your directors consider sufficient to meet all possible contingencies.

The surplus to be dealt with is \$340,767.63, and Hongkong Bank's payment of the usual dividend of 27 per cent share and the appropriation of the balance of \$124,767.63 to our reinsurance fund. The staff have not been forgotten, and you will, I trust, approve of the Consulting Committee's action of voting a bonus on their salaries of 15 per cent, as has been done in the previous two years.

I would recall to your memories the Chairman's speech of the 25th March 1917, when he asked shareholders to do their utmost to give the Company all possible support that lies in their power. Competition is keen in these days and will, we think, grow more so as business generally again settles down, and we naturally look to you, who are financially interested in the Company's welfare, to give us all reasonable assistance.

I now propose the following resolution:—"That the report and accounts as presented, including the payment of a dividend of 27 per cent share, an addition to the reinsurance fund of \$20,924 11s. 6d. at exchange 3/4/-=\$124,767.63, and the payment of a bonus to the staff of 15 per cent, upon their salaries be adopted and passed."

Mr. A. Denison seconded this and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman, as stated in the report, all the old members of the Consulting Committee seek re-election, and Mr. T. E. Pearce has accepted an invitation to join. Under the Articles of Association, the remuneration of the Consulting Committee remains as fixed at a general meeting until altered by a subsequent general meeting, and, in view of the fact that on the election of all these gentlemen the Consulting Committee will consist of eight names instead of seven, it becomes necessary to pass a resolution of this character: "That the fee to each member be \$1,000 per annum, and the proposal is to retain that individual scale, which will increase the remuneration paid by the Company from \$7,000 per annum to \$8,000 per annum, and I feel sure that this will commend itself to shareholders."

Sir Paul Chater, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. A. H. Compton, H. P. White, F. Maitland, O. S. Gubbay, and T. E. Pearce were unanimously elected to the Consulting Committee, whose remuneration was fixed at \$5,000 instead of \$7,000, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook seconded by Mr. Barton.

Messrs. H. P. Smith and A. R. Lowe were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$500 each, on the proposition of Mr. G. Grimble, seconded by Mr. Ho Leung.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application.

## NEW ENGINEERING WORKS.

The annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., Shanghai, was held on March 21st. Mr. H. E. Arnold, who presided, said: The result of the year's working has again constituted a record. Our works have been very fully occupied during the past year, as although repair work fell off slightly, owing to the decreased number of vessels which visited this port as a result of the war conditions, this has been more than made up by the increased amount of new construction work which has been entrusted to us. This, combined with the fact that the Company is now deriving substantial benefit from the conservative policy which has been pursued in the past, explains the very satisfactory results before you.

The balance of the profit and loss account, including Tls. 43,052.70 carried forward from 1917, is Tls. 581,036.06 which it is proposed to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 20 per cent	90,330.00
To pay a bonus of 10 per cent	49,667.50
To place to Material Equalization Fund	200,000.00
To place to Depreciation Fund	25,000.00
To place to Dividend Equalization Fund	60,000.00
To place to Reserve Fund	93,333.38
To donate to War Funds	20,000.00
To carry forward	33,700.18
Making a total of	551,036.06

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the land account has gone up very considerably: this is mainly due to the purchase of a large piece of land on the Pootung Point, which will be absolutely necessary if we are to proceed with our policy of development, to which I will later on revert.

Buildings, plant, machinery, steam launches: Under this heading there is an increase of Tls. 104,782.90, which is represented by the cost of our new slipway, and to the electrification of part of our plant, and further by the purchase of new machinery, the erection of an additional motor machine shop, and a new godown. The cost of upkeep of plant and buildings has been charged against revenue, and a further sum of Tls. 25,000 added to depreciation fund. It has also been decided to erect a house for our Managing Director in the neighbourhood of the works.

At the last annual meeting it was decided to transfer Tls. 50,000 to reserve fund, whereas the actual amount appearing as having been transferred is only Tls. 21,666.02. The balance of Tls. 28,333.38 has been transferred to a staff provident fund. During the course of the year, your Board came to the conclusion that if we wished to retain the services of our staff, it was desirable to introduce a provident fund, and it was further decided that in order to make this worth while, this fund should be made retrospective, as from the time that foreign members of our staff joined the Company.

The report and accounts as presented are a draft of the year's work, and are rather high, but this is due to the heavy outlay we have had in purchasing new land. Such extensions as we have already made have not only fully justified the initial outlay, but have encouraged us in pursuing a policy of further development. The new slipway referred to was completed early in the year, and has since accommodated many small craft, and thus relieved the dock and left it free for larger vessels, but in spite of this, a great deal of work continues to go on, owing to our having only one dock. Your directors, therefore, have in contemplation the construction of another dock. With this in view, and the increased amount of new building we are undertaking, we had to provide for future extensions, and consequently decided to purchase the only suitable site still available, to which I have already referred. The piece of land acquired has over 500ft. of river frontage, and you will thus see, should prove ample for future requirements, and the carrying out of the views which we have for its development.

The report and accounts as presented were passed with 10 dissentients.

The payment of a dividend of Tls. 1 per share and a bonus of Tls. 0.50 per share, for the year ended December 31st, 1918, was also carried, with three dissentients.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Dollar to a seat on the directorate was confirmed, and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was re-elected a director.

The directors were authorised to appropriate out of the profits of the company, and distribute as they see fit, the sum of Tls. 20,000 as a donation to British war funds.

The Chairman said that opportunity would be given to shareholders to state their sentiments relative to the proposal to issue shares at a premium of Tls. 15. The only question which arises to my mind (said Mr. Arnold) "is as to whether it is fair to shareholders to issue the shares at the high figure of Tls. 20. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is. The premium on a new issue of 30,000 shares would be Tls. 450,000, and shareholders not desiring to take up the shares they are entitled to, would be participating in the extra profits earned on this Tls. 450,000 of working capital, which will have been obtained without any cost whatever to the company; that is to say, to the present shareholders."

A resolution was carried with only two dissenting votes requesting the directors to call an extraordinary general meeting authorizing the issue up to 30,000 of the unissued shares of the company, which shares shall first be offered to shareholders.

## THE HONGKONG GYMKHANA.

## TRAINING NOTES.

Training has commenced for the Gymkhana to be held on Saturday. The following times were recorded on Saturday, on the sand course, the going being fairly heavy:—

Victory Star was timed over the last mile of a mile and a quarter gallop, taking 2mins. 38.5secs., and covering the last quarter in 32secs.

Pink Eye galloped a mile and three quarters in 3mins. 0secs., taking 32secs. over the last quarter.

Tyram Chief galloped a mile in 2mins. 19secs., taking 33secs. for the last quarter. Salamander took 2mins. 23secs. for a mile, the last quarter being done in 31secs.

Malcolm galloped a mile in 2mins. 18.4secs., covering the last quarter in 31.1secs.

Band Or and Smokebox travelled in company over a mile and a quarter, taking 3mins. 0.2secs., and covering the last quarter in 34.2secs.

Rochester was timed over the last mile of a mile and a quarter gallop, taking 2mins. 24.4secs., taking 32.4secs. for the last quarter.

Swallow and Dalesman galloped three quarters of a mile, taking 1min. 45secs. and 1min. 50secs. respectively and covering the last quarter in 33 and 34secs. respectively.

Excelsior was timed over the last three quarters of a gallop over a mile, taking 1min. 40secs.

Mountain Ford (late Vesuvius Dahlin) and Flyford (late Firefly) went in company over 1 1/2 miles in 3mins. 3secs. They did the last quarter in 34secs.

Greyhound was timed over the last mile of a gallop over a mile and a quarter, covering the distance in 2mins. 17secs., and taking 32secs. over the last quarter. Alexander took 3mins. 10secs. over a mile and a quarter.

Burning Daylight took 3min. 8.3secs. over a mile and a quarter, covering the last quarter in 34.1secs.

Wedding Bells and Hector galloped together over a mile in 2mins. 19.2secs.

Morning Star and King John covered three quarters of a mile in 1min. 45.1secs., taking 33secs. over the last quarter.

Lovejoy (late American Chief) negotiated the mile in 2mins. 30secs., taking 31secs. over the last quarter.

## CRICKET.

## CIVIL SERVICE &amp; UNIVERSITY.

The only cricket match commenced on Saturday was that between the Civil Service and the University. The ground was soft and the ball slippery. The Civil Service batted first, but a heavy drizzle, which fell after they had scored 95 for the loss of 3 wickets, forced the abandonment of play. This League match, therefore, will have to be replayed at a later date. Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE.	
A. E. Wood, st. Ponsonby Fane, b Wright	36
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b Marley	11
P. T. Lamble, b Marley	38
H. E. Strange, b Marley	2
F. Ling, not out	5
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	95

R. E. O. Bird, F. Syme Thomson, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Edmonds, C. Sara, and C. Severn did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.	
Marley	O. M. R. W.
Wright	12.5 0 67 3
	12 0 32 1

## COMPANY REPORT.

## T.K.K. DIVIDEND.

The regular meeting of shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha was fixed for March 28th. It was expected that instead of a 50 per cent. dividend the directors would recommend the payment on this occasion of 25 or 30 per cent.

It is reported by the *Ozaka Asahi* that this reduction is due to anticipation of hard times coming. The T.K.K. enjoyed enormous profits during the war, but will probably feel the effects of the peace slump even more keenly than the other lines. What with the slump in nitro and the many complaints of the quality of Japanese goods received from South America, there is a prospect of a decline in the South American trade, which is the T.K.K.'s speciality.

The company was never able to make the South American trade pay before the war, not because of any fault in the management, but because of having to traverse the greatest ocean space in the world, while other companies, in the same distance, would have a dozen ports of call. Besides, this, other companies, envious of war profits, have made arrangements to compete on this difficult run.

## SPORT.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## NAVY WIN THE UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

By defeating the Hongkong F.C. on the Club ground, on Saturday, the Navy become winners of the U. S. League. Although the game was late in starting, the Club lined up with only four forwards, Hamilton, the missing player, turning up shortly afterwards.

The Navy quickly assumed the offensive, and McCubbin stopped McNiven when he looked very dangerous. Several shots were attempted that caused Rodger very little trouble, but a fine one from Neal from well out in the field almost deserved to score. The Club then paid a brief visit to the other end but without success, and the sailors brought the ball back again and made a combined attack on the Club citadel. A goal seemed certain, but Rodger effected a marvellous clearance. The ball then went to Travis, who had only the goal-keeper to beat, but he missed his opportunity, shooting past the upright. The Club goal then underwent a severe bombardment, but Rodger, who was in magnificent form, beat off all assaults. A lovely centre from McNiven resulted in a shot being put into the goal, mouth which brought Rodger to his knees, but he punched away in the nick of time. At the other end a free kick awarded the Club almost brought the desired result. Crocker gathered the ball, but was so hemmed in by opponents that he was unable to get rid of it. In trying to clear he was slightly injured, but soon recovered. When the interval arrived neither side had scored.

On resuming, the Navy attacked again and put in a couple of fine shots which Rodger dealt with successfully. Another attempt by the sailors gave McNiven a chance to get into shooting position, and he sent in a hot shot but was unable to get it past the clever Club goal-keeper. Then the Club adopted forcing tactics, and McTavish, having beaten the field, was well on the way towards the Navy goal, when he appeared to be tripped practically on the penalty-line. However, the referee, presumably, considered the fall accidental, and no free kick was given, the sailors eventually getting the ball away after the Club had been awarded a corner. At the other end Stewart got the better of McNiven in a charging bout. The Club then got through again, Rasmussen being in possession of the ball. Crocker came out as a last resource, and, luckily for him, Rasmussen shot straight at him, enabling him to gather the ball and throw it clear. Shortly afterwards, the Club had another chance to obtain the lead. Once again McTavish proved to be considerably faster than the opposing defence and gained a clear lead about twenty yards from goal. Crocker was helpless, and this time stayed in his goal, but McTavish, when only a few feet away, spoilt a fine effort by a wretched shot, and Crocker was not even called upon. After this, the Navy again took up the running, and Reichelmann brought off a fine clearance. Rodger saved a smart shot from Travis, but, shortly before the end of the game, McNiven gained possession and gave the custodian no chance with a shot at close range. This was the only goal of the match, and it enabled the sailors to win both the game and the league.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

## STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 1; ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, 0.

This was a very pleasant game on the Club ground, in the junior division. The College men were all at sea on a slippery ground, but they played well. The combination of both sides was at times very good. The only goal of the match was scored by Street in the first half, Omar being prevented, by the slippery ground, from turning quickly enough to clear. In the second half the defence of each side appeared to advantage, although on one occasion Wain almost let his opponents in by rushing at a ball that he should have left to his goal-keeper and almost putting it into the net. Ellarby indulged in some vigorous kicking, but the ball generally went rather wide of goal. The result assures the Staff and Departments of the second position, with just a possibility of winning the league.

## 83rd CO. R.G.A.; 5; SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC RES., 1.

Played on the Navy ground, this match resulted in an easy victory for the soldiers. In the first few minutes Dawson opened the scoring. Coleman claimed the second, from a penalty. The third was obtained by Dawson, and the fourth by Yonli, who preceded it with a fine individual run. In the second half, Moss added another for the gunners, the Athletics responding by beating Gladwin with a good shot. There was no further scoring, the Artillery winning as stated above.



## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S ANNUAL DINNER.

SOME AMUSING REMINISCENCES.

Great conviviality prevailed at the annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club and Golf Section at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday evening. Mr. R. E. Lindell presided over a gathering of about forty.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured.

The Rev. A. T. W. Dowling proposed the toast of the Kowloon Cricket Club. He said he had always understood that he was a member of the Club, and forgot for a moment that, about a week ago, he had been given "the push." He had a letter from the Secretary of the Club informing him that it was hoped he would make full use of the Club till he left, and, lest the members thought he might be a permanent fixture, he had to inform them that he was leaving the Colony on Wednesday. He took it that he had been chosen to propose the toast because, like Kipling's "soldier and sailor too," he had an inside knowledge of the Club. (Laughter.) He would not say much about the Club, either of their sporting preferences or their ability to grow leeks, but he knew that there was a very fine spirit in the Club and that, whatever they put their hands to, they did well. A real spirit of good comradeship existed in the Club, and it was good to know that there was a place one could go to of an evening and unwind a bit. He thanked the Kowloon Club for the splendid manner in which they had treated him, and he hoped that they would do the same to their next man. "Give the next man a sporting challenge. You know what I mean. Kowloon is a wonderful Club; they are all jolly good fellows; good friends and sound at heart. Let us drink health and prosperity to them."

The toast having been drunk with acclamation, the Chairman, in responding, said that Mr. Dowling had "done him down." He had heard that Mr. Dowling was going to propose the toast of the Club in a rhyme of his own making. He had not done so, but he (the speaker) had persuaded Mr. Dowling to hand him the manuscript, and he proposed to read parts of it. Mr. Lindell then kept the gathering amused by reading the verses, in which Mr. Dowling had introduced references to the members of the Club by name. Mr. Lindell observed that he had no idea Mr. Dowling was a poet, as he was a poet, and he threw out the suggestion that Mr. Dowling should draft a sermon on the same lines. (Applause.) He was glad Mr. Dowling had mentioned the good fellowship that existed in the Kowloon Club. They were members of a sporting Club with the best recreation grounds in the Colony, but they were also members of a social Club, and he thought it could be said they were proud of the spirit which prevailed amongst the members. Mr. Lindell regretted the absence of Dr. Forsyth, the President, who had done more than anyone else to make the Club what it is to-day, and to create that spirit of comradeship to which Mr. Dowling had referred. He hoped Dr. Forsyth would soon be completely restored to health. He called on the members to drink to the health of the President of the Club, which they did with enthusiasm.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, in proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy," said that this year they met under far happier circumstances than before. The great war had ended—as they were all quietly confident it would end—in a complete victory for Britain and her Allies. That victory, in the Navy, was symbolised by the abject surrender of the German Fleet. Nelson had obtained the supremacy of the sea for Britain at Trafalgar. Germany challenged that supremacy, and the result of that challenge was seen when her Fleet, with guns trained fore and aft, surrendered to the British Navy at Scapa Flow. The spirit of Nelson still remained in the Fleet, and Britain would ever remain "Mistress of the Seas." Before passing on to the Army, it was fitting that he should pay a tribute to the Mercantile Marine, whose pluck in adverse circumstances, in stormy weather, and in great danger, had been a great factor in the victory gained. They had every reason to be proud of the British Army. The new Army had nobly kept up the traditions of the old Army, and had proved itself worthy successors of those heroes who had fought in the Crimea and in Africa. (Applause.) The Kowloon Club had reason to be proud of its war record. There were 63 actual members serving with the colours, while of sea-going and naval and military members there were over 40. He trusted that the Club sub-committee, who were in charge of the roll-of-honour, would see that a fitting memorial was put up to those who had fallen. He coupled with the toast the name of Lieut. Evenden, M.C.

Lieut. Evenden, in acknowledgment, said that the doings of the Army and Navy were too well known to need any mention from him. He belonged to that unit which had carried the name of Hongkong to the great war. They all felt grateful to the Hongkong Defence Corps, for taking over their duties and thus enabling the G.O.C. to send them away. Lieut. Evenden then related briefly what the Hongkong-Singapore Battery had done in the Egyptian campaign. The Battery landed in Egypt in 1915 and went straight to the front. They were then moved towards the West and were in some fighting against the Senoussi. Later, they were sent back to Cairo, and, in August, 1916, were on the Canal. "Then," they followed. They were at Beersheba and Gaza, which eventually led to the capture of Jerusalem. They were in the last big push at Nabulus, which time they were attached to the Imperial Camel Corps. The Battery had brought

back 1 D.S.O., 4 M.C.s, 7 D.C.M.s, 5 M.M.s, 1 Russian Order, 1 Serbian Medal, and 11 mentions in despatches. The speaker then read an extract from a book by W. T. Massey, in which that war correspondent quotes a warm tribute to the Battery paid by General Cox. Lieut. Evenden described the gallantry of the Indian troops, which, he said, was beyond praise. Whatever honours the European officers had gained was due to the magnificent bravery of the Indian, who had worked hard and willingly. The Battery was grateful for the fund opened by Hongkong and by Singapore on behalf of the men. The relations of every man in the battery who was killed, as well as every wounded man, had received a contribution in addition to what the Imperial Government had given them, and they were all grateful to those who started the fund.

Mr. L. J. Blackburn proposed the toast of the "K.C.C. Golf Section," which, he said, had been the mainstay of the Kowloon C.C. in the last few years. He hoped that all the sections of the Club would work together and so maintain the reputation which Mr. Dowling had given them. Most of the members of the K.C.C. who had gone to the Front were members of the Golf Section. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Hyde replied that the Golf Section had had a satisfactory year, in spite of the comparatively small number of members. They had had a number of competitions, and great enthusiasm had been shown. He would like to have seen some of the higher handicap players taking a keener interest. He thanked those who had presented the golf prizes.

Mr. A. O. Brown, who proposed "The Visitors," said he felt that he was a visitor, though he had a vague recollection that in some pre-historic age he had been a member of the Club. (Laughter.) In the past two or three years the destinies of the world had wobbled so much, and his own experiences had been so varied, that things which had happened two or three years ago seemed as if in a mist. For instance, having an idea that at one time he had played a game called cricket he had volunteered to take part in a match against some boys at Happy Valley—the Civil Service, he thought they were called. (Laughter.) He arrived on the battlefield between 3 and 4 p.m. just in time, he thought, for a cup of tea. (Laughter.) He had remained under cover for a time, exchanging greetings with shades of a prehistoric existence. (Laughter.) Then he marched boldly to the crease, but *en route* he was held up and told that he was improperly dressed, and he had dismal forebodings of a court-martial. (Laughter.) But he went on, and planted himself in front of a dump of firewood. (Laughter.) A huge figure then ran up and threw something at him which seemed like a bomb. Fortunately, he escaped injury, but a dump of firewood behind him was shattered, and he walked back thinking deeply of the ways of life. (Laughter and Applause.) He had strayed a bit. He only knew three of the visitors. One of them was Capt. Spencer, who had conducted him across Canada, previously, and told that he was in a party, but he did not side-track into the States. One of his recollections of Capt. Spencer was that he (the speaker) had been relieved of some money by Captain Spencer, who had called the game dominos, but which he (the speaker) called "daylight robbery." (Laughter.) Another visitor he knew was Capt. Kennedy, who was a bit of a wild Irishman and really came from Tipperary. (Laughter.) The third visitor he knew was Lieut. Mann, of whom he had very pleasant recollections as having, with a Mr. Pack, kept the gathering alive at a similar dinner some eight years ago. (Applause.)

Lieut. F. H. Mann said that, unfortunately as he was to public speaking for some time at least, except to ask gentlemen to "form fours." (Laughter.) He felt flattered that he had been chosen to reply on behalf of the visitors. He mentioned to them of the only cricket match mentioned in the Bible, taking as his text "Peter stood at the wicket and Paul was bowled." (Laughter.) As far as he gathered, Paul was the Christian name of their person, Mr. Dowling. What ever doubt they might have as to the ability of Mr. Dowling to hit hard and straight on the cricket pitch, there was no doubt whatever as to his abilities, in that direction, on the pulpit. And it had done Kowloon a darned lot of good. If they could transfer the spirit of the Kowloon C.C. to the Parish Hall it would be a different church. He had said something strong to the person when Mr. Dowling had announced that he was going away, but, having received bad news from home, he was bound to go. Already the Parish Hall was being aired, with the improvements that the person had set on foot, and, if it could be carried on, it would be a different place. (Applause.)

The golf prizes were then given away by Mr. Lindell, the winners being as follows:

CAPTAIN'S CUP.—J. Hyde; runner-up, A. Morrison.  
ELECTRIC CUP.—J. Jack; runner-up, D. J. Mackenzie.  
BOOZY CUP.—A. Morrison; runner-up, J. Hyde.  
PAGE CUP.—J. Hyde; runner-up, H. Overy.  
OSWALD CUP.—H. Overy; runner-up, D. J. Mackenzie.

MONROE CUP.—J. Jack; runner-up, D. G. Nicol.  
Mr. J. H. Maud, who called upon the gathering to drink to the health of Mr. R. E. Lindell, spoke in high terms of praise of the work done by Mr. Lindell for the Club, and the keen interest he had always taken. Mr. Lindell bowed his acknowledgments.

Mr. G. Blair, Capt. Kennedy, Capt. Spencer, Lieut. McConnell, Mr. W. B. Hind, and Mr. E. T. Mowley helped to keep the Company amused between the speeches with some "potted" stories and songs until the gathering broke up at about mid-night.

## HONGKONG-SINGAPORE BATTALION, R.G.A.

FETED BY THE MUHAMMEDAN COMMUNITY.

The officers and men of the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., were entertained at dinner, yesterday, by the members of the Mohammedan Community in Hongkong at No. 16, Kennedy Road, the residence of Mr. A. F. Arculli. The Committee responsible for the arrangements were Messrs. A. F. Arculli, Sirdar Khan, Mohamed Akbar, Khan Sahib Hasham Khan, Nawab Khan, Fateh Mohamed, Feroz Ali, G. D. Mehal, Gulam Mustapha, Miram Bux, G. H. Hussain, Kawa Khan, and Babu Noor Khan.

Mr. Arculli presided and covers were laid for over 225 guests. After the repast, speeches were delivered.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "Our guests," said:—Capt. Skilton, British officers and N.C.O.s of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A. You have shown the world that you are worthy successors of those gallant men who fought and conquered under great leaders like Marlborough and Wellington. In fact, what they did is mere child's play in comparison with what you have gone through successfully. Your country is proud of you and the peace-loving world is grateful to you. You, Subadar Imam Din, Mussulman officers, N.C.O.s and men, we thank you and those others who have fought in the various battlefields not only for upholding the reputation of Indians as fighters, but also for proving that, when justly and fairly treated, they will always be found loyal and faithful. It requires a great poet to sing praises adequate to your achievements. All I can say is this—every one of you is a Rastoum and Isfandaryar in one. To us Mussulmans, it is the more gratifying that your sense of Nemaq Halal has enabled you to withstand all sorts of bogus religious propaganda.

If I may strike a personal note, your doing appeal to me more than those of any other unit of the Indian Army, because I have known your battalion in my childhood days when its members were called Gun Lascars. These men were recruited from the Central Province, and the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Though they were not as fine-looking a body of men as you, they did well in the 1st and 2nd wars with China. When I was eighteen, in 1875, I first had business dealings with them, and it was about then that the time-expired men were replaced by Punjabis and Sikhs. In 1890 the C.O., Capt. Hawkins, invited me to start a regimental bazaar in Macgregor Barracks, and, if I mistake not, it was about this period that the name of Gun Lascars was taken away and that of H.K.R.A. substituted. At the end of 1891 they were increased to four companies, and later on a company was raised for duty in Singapore, followed by another for Mauritius. They then became known as the H.K.S.B., R.G.A.

I have an idea that your Subadar Major, who is now absent, and Subadar Mehdi Shah were amongst those fresh arrivals in 1891. As for you, Subadar Imam Din, I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance in 1898 when your company came from Singapore under the command of Capt. Campbell to relieve the company transferred from here. In the Boxer trouble two companies of your battalion proceeded north and rendered good service in the relief of Peking. With these words I beg again to tender, on behalf of my associates and myself, our grateful thanks not only for what you have done for the King-Emperor and the Empire but also for doing us the honour of accepting our invitation. I need hardly add that I am more than glad you came. (Applause.)

Captain Skilton, commanding the Company, in returning thanks, said that it was the Mohammedan Community who had honoured them, and he thanked them for all the kind things they had said concerning his brother officers and the men. On their behalf he wished sincerely and truly to say that they felt honoured and pleased to be present that afternoon. The Mohammedan community had done their duty by the Empire just as much as the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion had done. He had the privilege and honour of commanding Indian troops, and he could testify to the fact that the men had done their duty honourably, and deserved all the praise bestowed on them. (Applause.)

Mr. Sirdar Khan said:—Capt. Skilton, officers, N.C.O.s and men of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., and Mountain Battery, we have to thank you for accepting our invitation. The reason we have asked your kind presence at this party is to enable us to celebrate your victorious return from the battlefield. To acknowledge the mighty efforts made and the high

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to form the Executive Committee of the Peace Celebration and War Memorial Committee:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman), Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E. (Treasurer), Mr. S. B. C. Ross (Secretary), Major-General Vyntria, the Bishop of Victoria, Commodore Gurner, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Messrs. V. L. A. Fairley, F. W. Bird, C. M. Ede, H. W. Looker, F. Maitland, W. Nicholson, N. L. Watson, E. A. M. Williams, and T. Petrie.

## THE CABLE CENSORSHIP.

FURTHER REVOCATIONS OF THE REGULATIONS.

The following telegram has been received by the Colonial Secretariat from the Chief Censor in England:—

Commercial telegrams may be exchanged with the inhabitants of German territory on the left bank of the Rhine now in the occupation of Allied Forces, provided such telegrams relate only to the supply of goods to that territory.

Personal telegrams may not be exchanged with inhabitants, but are permissible in communication with members of Allied Occupying Forces.

These instructions do not apply to telegrams exchanged with Alsace-Lorraine or Luxembourg.

Telegrams to and from Alsace-Lorraine are allowed under the same conditions as to and from France.

Telegrams to and from Luxembourg are allowed as to and from neutral countries in Europe.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—On the 17th March, 1919, Reuter's Agency, amongst other items of news, published the following:—

"EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM."

"AMERICA'S THREAT TO ITALY."

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

"The United States has warned Italy that unless the latter ends the delays being caused to the transmission of supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slav and Czech-Slav States, steps will be taken to cut off the supply of American foodstuffs to Italy."

I am now authorised by my Government to contradict the false news disseminated by Reuter, which, of course, could not have been believed by those who know the Italian character. We have the custom of being generous to a fallen foe. Since the Armistice, we have been feeding Austria, and during the war we treated the Austrian prisoners no kindly that they erected in one of their camps a rough monument to Dante as a simple token of their sincere gratitude. If further proof were required, it is sufficient to point out the fact that while the greater part of Europe is a seething caldron of unrest, Austria, up to the present, has been in a state of relative calm, thanks to the intelligent and humanitarian assistance of neighbouring Italy. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

Z. VOLPICELLI.

(Consul General for Italy).

Canton, 29th March, 1919.

important services rendered by you from the beginning of the war up to the end, and to rejoice together with you over the fact that once more we Indians have proved our inviolable loyalty, love, and honour to our King-Emperor and country—you in the vast sandy deserts of the battlefield, and we in the safe but busy life of the city. We are proud of the fact that your many sacrifices and heroic deeds have been highly appreciated. This appreciation is a proof of the great efforts you have made at a time when the world was passing through unparalleled horrors, when the abhorred monster of German militarism was indulging in its lust of blood at the expense of the peace-loving members of the human race, when that same influence, having beguiled Turkey into the battlefield by its lies, thought that the Muslim world in general and the Mussulmans of India in particular would side with Turkey. We have, however, done our share towards convincing our arrogant enemy, the dealer of civilisation, that we Muslims have no love for the edifying up of Ayatollahs but believe in and strive for peace and goodwill on earth, and it will be a very long time before Germany can forget the stand we Britons have taken up with our Allies France, America, Italy, etc. (Applause.)

An Indian Subadar Major replied. The guests then spent a couple of hours in social chat, dispersing in the evening.

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

TELEPHONE 1741

## EVENING DRESS WEAR

## DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

## DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

## DRESS TIES

— BLACK AND WHITE —

## — SOCKS —

## — BRACES —

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B.V.D. COTTON & SOISETTE.  
TWO THREAD LISLE.  
THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE.  
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 MORE NIGHTS.

9.15 p.m.

MONDAY, TUESDAY &amp; WEDNESDAY.

## CHARLIE CHAPLIN

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HIS SECOND MILLION  
PICTURE  
"SHOULDER ARMS"  
THE DORROS  
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NEW SONGS AND DANCES.  
BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

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## PEACE TREATY ALMOST READY ALLIED MISSIONS INTERNED IN BUDAPEST:

SHARP ALLIED ACTION DEMANDED.

FRESH DISORDERS IN CAIRO:

SITUATION CAUSING ANXIETY.

## TWENTY THOUSAND BRITISH MINERS ON STRIKE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY GOOD PROGRESS MADE

PARIS, March 29th.

A Conference between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Professor Orlando and President Wilson continued till late this afternoon. No secretaries or stenographers were present.

It is understood that good progress has been made with the Peace Treaty.

TREATY ALMOST READY

PARIS, March 29th.

In view of the seriousness of the European situation, a big effort is being made to have the Peace Treaty ready within the week.

Practically all the terms of the Treaty have been formulated.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Professor Orlando are concentrating their efforts on a final shaping of the terms.

"THE GERMANS MAY NOT AGREE."

LONDON, March 29th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill said:—

"We are going to demand the reduction of the German Army to 100,000, and are not going to allow Boy Scouts, but the Germans are unlikely to agree."

"The present state of Europe is one of increasing gravity and perplexity, and we must not throw away the results gained by the sacrifices of the millions of our men in the past four years. We must not unduly reduce our strength." (Loud cheers.)

### CRISIS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

WHEN THE ENTENTE'S NOTE  
ARRIVED.

BERLIN, March 29th.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* Budapest correspondent states that the situation was untenable even before the Entente's Note was delivered.

The demands of the unemployed and of the Communists had lately been most excessive. They included the payment of house rent and the halving of food prices.

All the Cabinet's concessions were ineffectual to stave off revolution, which was impending.

When the Entente's Note arrived, Count Karolyi seized it as a pretext to represent himself as the friend of the "proletariat."

DISORDER AT BUDAPEST.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

A message from Berlin states that there was firing at Budapest on Friday and Saturday. Many casualties resulted. Much plundering of food-shops and jewelers' shops took place.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUDAPEST.

BERLIN, March 24th.

A message from Budapest states that the city is quiet.

The Government proclaimed martial law, as there was plundering and armed resistance to the Soviet Government.

The sale of alcohol and the carrying of arms by anyone, except by the Workers' Guard, are prohibited.

The Bourgeois newspapers appeared on Saturday, uncensored.

Resistance by the Bourgeois is nowhere visible.

The Slovak Government has ordered the mobilisation of five levies.

COUNT KAROLYI ASSASSINATED?

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

An unconfirmed report from Budapest states that Count Karolyi has been assassinated.

ALLIED TROOPS IN HUNGARY.

PARIS, March 24th.

*L'Echo de Paris* states that two French Divisions, several Serbian Divisions, and the Rumanian Army are in a position to deal with the situation in Hungary.

FRENCH COLONEL WOUNDED.

PRAGUE, March 25th.

It is reported from Budapest that Colonel Vix, head of the French Military Mission, has been wounded and is a prisoner.

Major Freeman, of the British Military Mission, escaped.

ALLIED MISSIONS QUIT  
BUDAPEST.

PARIS, March 25th.

The *Times*' Correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that it has been officially declared that the Entente Missions have quit Budapest.

All Foreign Officers were disarmed, and their decorations removed, when the revolution broke out, on Friday.

The French and British detachments were disarmed on Saturday.

The frontiers are now closed. Little news has been received.

ADDIED MISSION INTERNED.

LONDON, March 25th.

Contrary to the official statement already cabled, it is now reported that all the members of the Entente Missions in Budapest have been interned.

A BOLSHEVIST REQUEST.

PARIS, March 25th.

*Le Matin* reports that Russian Bolsheviks asked the Hungarian Soviet Government to hold the members of the French Mission as prisoners, with a view to their exchange for the Soviet Mission, which the Bolsheviks declare the French are detaining at Salonica.

THE ENTENTE'S "BLINDNESS."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Budapest, dated March 24th, states that Count Karolyi, making his farewell speech to the Cabinet, attributed the revolution to the Entente's blindness.

"A VALUABLE ALLY."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

M. Tchitcherine has sent a message to Budapest welcoming Hungary as a valuable ally, as the position of the Bolshevik Armies is difficult.

COUNT WEKERLE ARRESTED.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the ex-Premier, Count Wekerle has been arrested.

GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

A message from Berlin states that a Plenary Committee of the Workers' Councils of German-Austria resolved, in view of German-Austria's complete dependence on the Entente for food, not to accede, at present, to their Hungarian comrades' appeal to them to enter into a contract with the Russian Soviet Government, but to be ready for all eventualities, and to continue, as rapidly as possible, to develop the Soviet organisation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISSOLVED.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A message from Budapest, dated March 25th, states that the National Council, upon the motion of the President, decided to dissolve.

Count Karolyi's party was similarly dissolved.

It was then decided to support the Revolutionary Government.

SHARP ALLIED ACTION  
DEMANDED.

LONDON, March 26th.

The newspapers regard the action of Hungary as a direct challenge to the Associated Powers, and demand firm and sharp action, in order to establish control of the situation.

They attribute the decision to hold a conclave in secret to these events, describing the meeting of the four statesmen (Mr. Lloyd George, President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Professor Orlando) in Paris as, in effect, a Council of War.

### THE GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET.

STREAMERS LEAVE GERMAN  
PORTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.

Food-ships are leaving the principal German ports for Allied ports.

FIRST SURRENDERED BATCH  
ARRIVES.

LONDON, March 25th.

The first surrendered German merchantmen have arrived in British ports.

### THE NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

WARNING BY GENERAL WATSON.

CAIRO, March 17th.

General Watson summoned the leaders of the Zagloul party, and told them that he held them responsible for the dreadful excesses committed. He ordered them to exercise their utmost influence to prevent disturbances, and said that the British Army had, so far, dealt lightly with the situation, but that if the disorders were not stopped, stronger measures would be necessary.

The leaders protested their innocence, and declared that the agitation was beyond their control. They expressed anxiety to carry out General Watson's demands.

### UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSING ANXIETY.

LONDON, March 24th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that the latest reports showed that the railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria, and the telegraphic communication between Cairo and Tanta had been restored. Wireless telegraphy was being used between Cairo and Alexandria.

The situation was undoubtedly causing anxiety.

He emphasised that General Sir F. R. Wingate, who was remaining in England, could afford valuable advice and assistance to the government, who fully support General Sir E. Allenby in dealing with the situation.

He did not think that General Sir F. R. Wingate was in any way superseded. GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that there was every indication that the general improvement in the situation in Egypt was being maintained.

The Acting High Commissioner had reported that the firm action of the authorities was having due effect, and that Cairo and Alexandria continued to remain quiet.

In the Bohara Province, agricultural work appeared to be proceeding normally, except in the district between Damanhour and Kafrelzayat, but, possibly, the Bedouins in the western district of that Province might attempt further marauding expeditions.

FRESH DISORDERS AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, March 25th.

The cab drivers have struck work. Fresh disorders occurred at Cairo in which the military dispersed crowds, who were attempting to storm the government printing works.

Unsuccessful attacks were made upon the Helouan railway bridges, lines, and telegraphs.

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY  
ASSOUAN.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL EGYPTIAN NEWS STATES

that a detachment of troops from the Sudan has been sent to occupy Assouan. The situation in Egypt is steadily improving.

RUSSIA'S FLIGHT.

EPIDEMICS IN PETROGRAD.

HELSINKI, March 24th.

Besides spotted fever, typhus and cholera also ravage Petrograd. All the hospitals are crowded.

The mortality is increasing daily. The corpses are collected into big wooden cans, which, after being emptied into big graves, are sent back to the hospitals for new loads.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE. CONFERENCE WITHIN CLOSED DOORS AGAIN.

PARIS, March 24th.

The Peace Conference has decided that no details of its proceedings may be published, except those contained in the communiqué, which does not indicate the date of the next meeting of the Council of Ten.

French diplomats state that the Council's labours will be continued, as private conversations, and will not be held at the Quai d'Orsay.

The French newspapers sharply criticise this reported decision.

THE ITALIANS AND FIUME.

PARIS, March 24th.

*Le Temps* is authentically informed that the Italian Delegation's reported decision regarding Fiume, cabled on March 21st, is incorrect.

ENEMY SUBMARINE CABLES.

LONDON, March 24th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated March 24th, states that the Supreme War Council has decided the future status of the submarine cables captured from the enemy, and has adopted the United States' proposals concerning the powers of the Teseben Commission.

CANADA'S CLAIMS FROM  
GERMANY.

OTTAWA, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Dautremblay, Member for Outremont, Quebec, moved a resolution that Sir R. L. Borden be instructed to take steps to claim from Germany indemnity corresponding to Canada's war expenditure, or to claim this amount from the indemnity Great Britain will receive from Germany.

Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier, said that Canada's claims for indemnity and reparation would be forwarded to Sir R. L. Borden. He was certain that these would be pressed at the Conference like those of other parts of the Empire, but he considered it inadvisable that Sir R. L. Borden's hands should be fettered by a resolution from Parliament.

He added: "I am sure that Great Britain will desire, as she always has desired, to act in this matter, as in others, with the most scrupulous sense of justice—even generosity."

The resolution was withdrawn.

GERMAN FINANCIAL COMMISSION  
TO VERSAILLES.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A message from Berlin states that the British Commission has invited the German Government to send a Financial Commission of six persons to Versailles.

AMERICAN AMENDMENT TO  
LEAGUE COVENANT.

PARIS, March 25th.

The American amendment to the project of the nations against the influx of foreign labour was adopted on Tuesday by the League of Nations' Commission. It affirms the right of any country in the League to cancel matters solely within its jurisdiction.

Another important amendment of the League of Nations' Covenant was the alteration of Article 30, which empowers the Supreme Council to formulate a plan for the reduction of armaments. The language of the Article is altered so as to limit the powers of the Council to simple recommendations to the Governments affected.

Virtually all the Commissions and Sub-Commissions of the Peace Conference are awaiting instructions from the Supreme Council to close and submit their reports—*American Wireles*.

GRAVE PROBLEMS BEING  
DELIBERATED.

PARIS, March 25th.

It is understood that the Council of the Great Four continues to meet twice daily, either at President Wilson's, M. Clemenceau's or Mr. Lloyd George's residence, until positive results are reached. French diplomatic circles state that the issue of communiqué is likely to be, as present, restricted. None were published yesterday, but according to the same source the first of the grave problems deliberated was reparation for war damage. An agreement was reached on the majority of points, except the total which can be demanded from Germany, on which financial experts differ. The Supreme Council will decide.

The other questions discussed were the spread of Bolshevism in connection with the Hungarian revolution; the growing disorders in the south-east of Europe, especially towards Odessa; and the Franco-German frontier.

Mr. Lloyd George attended yesterday's meeting.

### BRITISH LABOUR.

RHONDDA VALLEY MINERS  
STRIKE.

LONDON, March 24th.

Nearly 20,000 miners in the Rhondda Valley struck to-day as a protest against the Government's non-acceptance of all the demands of the Miners' Federation.

LABOUR SITUATION MORE  
HOPEFUL.

LONDON, March 24th.

Despite the action of the Rhondda Valley strikers, who now number 24,000, the Labour situation is more hopeful, owing to the belief that the conference between the Government and the miners will secure a final settlement. Moreover, Mr. Bromley mentioned yesterday evening that he was optimistic as regards a railway settlement, and said that today's conference had reached a general agreement, although not a final settlement. He was more confident than ever that the negotiations would achieve the desired results in a few days.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LIMIT.

LONDON, March 25th.

At a conference, between the Executive of the Miners' Federation and the Government, Mr. Bonar Law, in the course of a long and conciliatory statement, dealing with the proposed modifications, by the miners, of Mr. Justice Sankey's report, said that the Government were unable to go beyond Mr. Justice Sankey's chief recommendations.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasised the great benefits accruing to the miners if the report were accepted and a strike averted, from the anticipated fall in the cost of living before the end of the year.

Moreover, the Commission would continue to sit and issue interim reports, as regards improving mining conditions.

Mr. Robert Smillie, replying, undertook to submit the position to the Miners' Conference fully on March 25th. He was of opinion that the continuation of the Commission would probably open a new era in which it would be possible to do more to bring peace and prosperity to the mining industry than anything done so far.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE'S  
RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Press Bureau states:— A unanimous report of the Provisional Joint Committee appointed by the Industrial Conference (convened on February 27th) to consider the causes of the present unrest and a settlement of the questions of hours, wages, unemployment, promotion, and co-operation between Capital and Labour, has recommended, *inter alia*, the legal establishment of the principle of a forty-eight-hour week, the discouragement of systematic overtime, minimum time-rates and wages, organised short-time in periods of depression, and the acceleration of the Government's housing schemes.

The report states that for the development of new industries, and for more adequate provision for unemployment, sickness, infirmity and old age, there should be established a permanent National Industrial Council to advise the Government, consisting of 400 members, elected equally from the Trade Unions and employers.

In the event of the Conference adopting the report, at the meeting on April 4th, the Committee urges the Government to give effect to it forthwith.

GERMANY.

NEGOTIATING WITH THE  
BOLSHEVICS.

PARIS, March 24th.

It is reported that Count Brockendorff von Rantzau is sending the Socialist, Herr Kauteky, to Moscow to negotiate with the Bolsheviks.

DELIBERATION OF AN IMPORTANT  
QUESTION.

PARIS, March 24th.

President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Professor Orlando and Marshal Foch to-day deliberated the question of the disembarkation of the Polish Division at Danzig, as the new situation in Hungary renders a prompt settlement imperative.

BAVARIA DISARMING.

ZURICH, March 24th.

The Foreign Minister informed the German Government that Bavaria was disarming, and would not, in future, furnish soldiers for the Empire.

PROTEST AGAINST "DISMEMBER-  
MENT."

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Berlin states that a demonstration in protest against the dismemberment of Germany was held in Danzig, West Prussia, and part of Upper Silesia.

### THE ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

OBSCURE SITUATION IN THE  
UKRAINE.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Sir Cecil Harmsworth stated that the situation in the Ukraine was obscure. There was no immediate danger to Odessa, which the Allies did not intend to vacate. (Cheers.)

The Allied forces were under the control of the French Command who were taking the necessary measures to deal with the situation.

ALLIES STILL IN ODESSA.

LONDON, March 24th.

Reuter learns that information received in London, indicates that the Allied garrison will defend Odessa against the Bolsheviks, in case of necessity.

WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS.

COPENHAGEN, March 25th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated March 25th, states that the Allied troops were withdrawn from Siagodia and Arad.

BRITISH MISSION TO MOSCOW.

LONDON, March 25th.

Reuter learns that a British Commission has been sent to Moscow, under the Soviet Government's safe-conduct, in connection with a number of British officers and men taken prisoners by the Bolsheviks.

Arrangements are being made to secure their early release on the basis of exchange of prisoners.

THE PRESENT SITUATION  
REVIEWED.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, reviewing the situation in Russia, said that there had been very little fighting in Murmansk, where the block-houses had enabled the Allies to hold an immense front very economically.

The success of the Estonians, who were partly supplied with British arms, showed the weakness of the Bolsheviks.

There was no official confirmation of the Bolshevik invasion of Hungary, but the position in Rumania, which was menaced by a Bolshevik advance, was disquieting. It was hoped that energetic efforts would be made to succour Rumania, which was a great anti-Bolshevik buttress.

Mr. Churchill detailed the British efforts to support General Kolchak in Siberia and General Denikin in South Russia, with arms and instructors, without involving British troops.

He mentioned that we had small detachments of troops stretching towards the frontiers of India, holding back the Bolshevik emissaries without severe fighting. Mr. Churchill, concluding, said:—"The whole country is in a state of practical insurrection."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BY  
ELECTION.

LONDON, March 25th.

The Oxford University by-election, owing to Mr. R. E. Fitchey, the Minister of Agriculture, having been raised to the Peerage resulted as follows:—

Professor OMAN (Coalition C)... 2,013  
Professor Gilbert Murray (Liberal)..... 1,330  
Professor Athelstan Riley (Independent)..... 1,033

THE BRITISH ARMY.

POST-WAR ARMY OF 900,000 NOT  
EXCESSIVE.

LONDON, March 25th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to the Opposition criticisms of the Military Service Bill, said that unless men re-enlisted for a period of two years, and upwards, it would be impossible to relieve territorial and other troops in India and elsewhere, who ought to have effective relief. (Cheers.)

The Government must do everything to re-create a voluntary Army at the earliest possible date.

He denied that an Army of 900,000 men, including the ten Divisions on the Rhine and the four in Great Britain, was excessive. He pointed out that the situation which had recently developed in Egypt and which might be a very far-reaching danger, had necessitated an appeal to men collected at ports for demobilisation to return and help their comrades from being murdered.

TREASURY LICENCES.

NEW REGULATION ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, March 24th.

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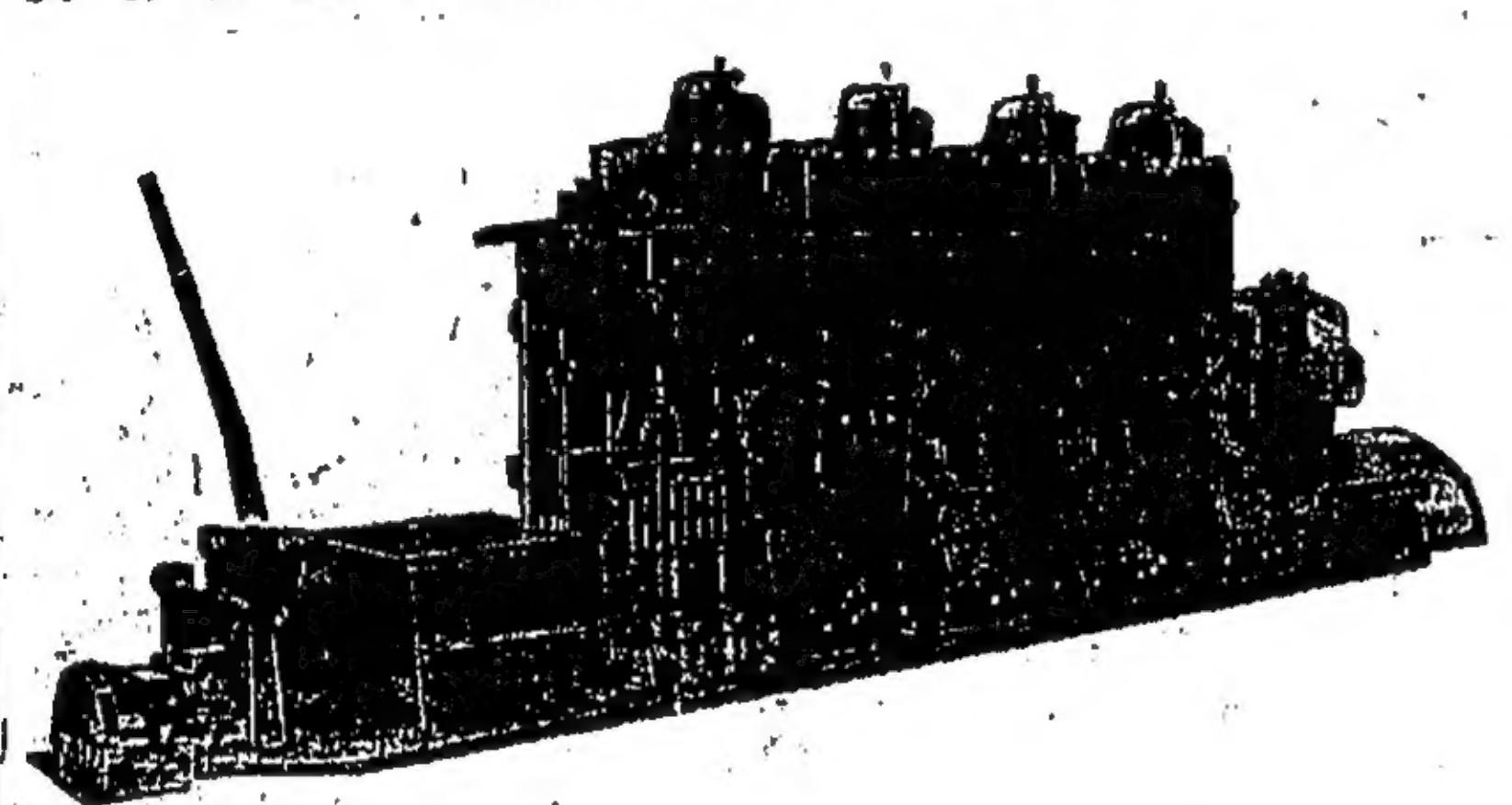


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## CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

### AERIAL DEVELOPMENT. TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT BEING ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.  
Several huge aeroplanes are preparing for a Trans-Atlantic flight which the Navy Department is undertaking shortly. Possibly three machines will participate in the flight, on the theory that, the greater the number, the greater the chances of success.

### BRITAIN AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, March 24th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Archibald Hard, Brigadier-General Seely said that the Dominions had been asked to appoint suitable officers for a liaison between their respective Governments and the Air Ministry. Some of these officers had taken up duties, and were a channel for assisting in a complete interchange of information and views.

Regarding aerial commerce and communications within the Empire, representatives of the Dominions and India, in Paris, were assisting the Air Section of the British Peace Delegation. Their co-operation had been of great help in the consideration of an International Aerial Convention and in the regulation of rules for the air.

The Dominions concerned were also being consulted by the Department of Civil Aviation, respecting aerial communication and routes, and every endeavour was being made to keep in close touch with the subject.

### EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

AMERICAN CONSIGNMENT AT HAMBURG.

PARIS, March 24th.  
The Supreme Economic Council has fixed a list of commodities which Germany is prohibited from exporting during the Armistice and has also arranged details regarding the payment for food by exports.

The Council has approved measures giving German fishing vessels greater freedom in their own waters. Mr. Charles Hoover is sending a consignment of food stuffs to Hamburg immediately, including two ship-loads for Czech-Slovakia, and is also facilitating the shipment of food for Estonia and Poland.

### SUPPLIES IN ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, March 24th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Major Wedgwood, Mr. C. A. McCurdy, Secretary to the Food Controller, stated that no food had yet been sent to Germany, except to those areas occupied by the Allies. Food would not be sent into unoccupied Germany until the German Government fulfilled the preliminary conditions with regard to shipping and finances. Supplies were already in Rotterdam, in anticipation of the fulfilment of these conditions. About 45,000 tons of food-stuffs had arrived for Germany-Austria.

### FEEDING AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 24th.  
A Vienna telegram states that the British Mission had notified the Austrian Government that the food supply would be materially increased if order were maintained in Vienna.

### ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT AT HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.  
An American steamer has arrived at Hamburg with 7,500 tons of foodstuffs.

### FIGHTING BOLSEVISM.

BIG BOLSEVIST ARMY CROSSES THE DNEISTER.

PARIS, March 24th.  
A message from Zurich states that a Bolshevik Army of 70,000, commanded by Colonel Georgy, composed mainly of Hungarian and Bulgarian war-prisoners from Russia, crossed the Dniester, south of Lemberg.

### AN INCORRECT RUMOUR.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.  
A message from Vienna states that the rumoured advance of Russian Soviet troops, under General Georgy, is incorrect.

### AMERICA.

### COMPARATIVE EXPORT RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, March 24th.  
The foreign and domestic commerce report shows an increase of 80 per cent in the export of breadstuffs in the first eight months of the fiscal year. The total value of exports of foodstuffs was \$322,160,759 in the previous year. The export of cotton decreased slightly, amounting to \$473,150,200 lbs. in the previous year. Dairy products increased from \$274,181,044 last year to \$291,860,550 this year. —American Wireless.

## BRITISH TRADE.

### NO EXPORT OF GOLD BULLION.

LONDON, March 24th.

The Press Bureau states:—The Board of Trade announce the prohibition of exportation of gold coin and bullion to all destinations. A general licence is being issued permitting the importation of any quantity of gold bullion.

### EX-EMPEROR KARL TO RESIDE IN SWITZERLAND.

COPENHAGEN, March 24th.  
A message from Vienna states that the ex-Emperor and his family have gone to Switzerland.

### JOUREY UNDER ALLIED PROTECTION.

BERNE, March 24th.  
Ex-Emperor Karl's journey from Austria was accomplished under British protection. The ex-Imperial couple are residing in a chateau at Wartegg.

### POLAND.

### LEMBERG STILL BESIEGED.

WARSAW, March 23rd.  
An Entente Mission is going to Lemberg to try again to arrange a Polish-Ukrainian armistice.

The military situation of Lemberg has greatly improved, since the Poles drove back the Ukrainians from the Sadowa-Wisznia-Grodek Railway, but the Ukrainians still surround Lemberg, which is being bombarded daily, and is very short of food.

The Ukrainian troops are mostly commanded by highly-paid German artillery officers.

### HOSTILITIES STILL IN PROGRESS.

PARIS, March 27th.  
The Peace Conference has not yet received any response from the Poles and Ukrainians, to the Allies' demands for a suspension of hostilities.

### SPAIN.

### GENERAL STRIKE AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, March 25th.  
A general strike occurred at Barcelona on March 23rd. Martial law was proclaimed on the 24th.

Martial law might be extended to the whole of Spain.

### ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS?

MADRID, March 28th.  
Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain.

### A LOCAL GET-RICH-QUICK-WALLINGFORD.

STARTS AS A RICE-BROKER AND ENDS IN GAOL.

A local Chinese adopted the tactics of Get-Rich-Quick-Wallingford a few weeks ago, and, starting as a rice-broker, attempted to hood-wink a poor Chinese woman. Unlike his prototype, however, he forgot to keep within the law, and is now marking time for six weeks in Victoria Gaol.

The story is interesting. In the shortage of rice, and the high prices ruling, in consequence, the man saw an opportunity to make large profits, and looking round for an easy victim upon whom to commence operations, he fixed his attention on a Chinese woman living in St. Francis Street. Visiting her house on the pretext of searching for a friend, he got into conversation with her and dwelt on the high cost of living in Hongkong. He cited rice as an instance of "profiteering" on the part of local merchants, and expressed his sympathy with "the poor unfortunate people who had to work their lives out for a living, only to find that they had barely enough money to buy rice." The woman was touched by this evidence of sympathy, and the man, seizing his opportunity, told the woman he was employed on board a Shanghai steamer and was in a position to obtain rice from Shanghai at a very reduced rate—\$3.98 per picul, instead of \$5.00 per picul, the price at present ruling in Hongkong. The woman fell into the trap, and offered him \$7.50 for each picul of rice he could purchase for her, besides promising him a reward for his work. The man went away, but returned later in the evening and informed her that he had secured the rice on board the steamer, and accompanied the man in a sampan to the steamer. On the way, by means of bragging, the man managed to get \$21 from the woman, and then asked her to wait on the ship for the rice. She waited for a couple of hours, and then, becoming weary, went on board herself. She searched the vessel, but found no rice, and the man had disappeared. He was not seen again for several days, but on Friday his victim encountered him in Hollywood Road and gave him into custody, with the result already described.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO  
AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship  
"GLENGYLE"  
Having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, 1919, at 11 A.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on March 31st, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival; otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [518]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship  
"KWAISANG"  
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, at Noon subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.  
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [517]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "BENRINNES"

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, at 11 A.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [516]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamship

"ALVARADO"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1919, at 11 A.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on 1st April, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [515]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [514]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [513]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

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Hongkong, March 24th, 1919. [512]

A. G. DA ROCHA.  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2032.  
FAYOURED with instructions from the Public, I will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (MONDAY), March 31st, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.  
Wardrobes, chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Tables, Pictures, Overmantels, Desks, Crockery and Glassware, Curies, and a long list of Sundries.  
Also  
1 Oliver Typewriter (new).  
1 Winchester Repeating Rifle.  
2 Columbia Graphophones (new).  
Trunks—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [504]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"CHUN SANG"

Arrived Hongkong on March 28th, 1919, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, at 11 A.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [503]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"CHENG FU"

Arrived Hongkong on 30th March, 1919, FROM STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by March 31st, at 11 A.M. will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [502]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [501]

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [500]

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [499]

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Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [498]

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Hongkong, March 28th, 1919. [497]

BEATING THE BULGAR.  
THE CONDITIONS.

The official reticence which has enveloped the work of our armies in the Balkans has proved responsible for many misunderstandings at home, but the greatest of these was surely that we in Salonika were doing nothing. The insult to the Balkan forces contained in the music-hall song, "If you don't want to fight, go to Salonika," was doubtless unintentional, but it was not the less cruel to our men on that account. I would venture the opinion that no army has been put to harder tasks and circumstances of more uncompromising rigour.

Let it be remembered, to begin with, that the Bulgars were holding positions of enormous natural strength on the sunnits and slopes of mountains stretching from the Adriatic to the Egean, and furnished with good interior lines of communication. Probably in no theatre of operations in this war have any troops faced such a natural barrier. This barrier, too, the Bulgars had fortified to the full extent of its possibilities, and manned it not only with his own army, but also with reinforcements from Turkey, Austria, and Germany; so that the total of troops opposing us was between two and three times our own strength.

Behind his line the Bulgars had, too, still higher hills from which he could observe our slightest movement, right down to Salonika Harbour itself. No change in our dispositions could pass unobserved; we could scarcely, as it were, raise a finger without fear of a registering shell or inquisitive plane. And not only did the enemy enjoy superiority of position and of observation, he was far superior to any of the Allies, with the exception of the Serbs, and later of the Greeks, in his knowledge of the terrain and climate in which we were warring. An intimate acquaintance with the mountains, the population, the climate possibilities, are of the utmost importance in that barren land of mysterious knowledge and his secret service, which we often considered more instinctive than organised, reaped full benefit of their advantage.

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH.

In the important question of sickness he was again ahead of us—or, at any rate, of the English and French—in avoiding the diseases incidental to the climate and conditions. He suffered comparatively little from malaria and dysentery, though his casualties in wounded were certainly higher than any figures reached by the Allies. Our own armies, on the other hand, were decimated by appalling dysentery and fever, which, working in a vicious circle, were themselves accentuated by the impossibility they created of any substantial rest for the line troops. Our divisions were constantly in the line without other than local relief; rations were, in some respects, ill-suited to the climate; comforts fluctuated from famine to glut and from glut to famine, occasionally with lightning rapidity; and leave of any sort was practically non-existent. Our communications from the line to the base had to build almost entirely ourselves, while all supplies from home came by the sea route, involving the gauntlet of the Mediterranean.

Added to this was the deadly monotony of occupying the same trenches for more than two years in the face of a much superior enemy. Until the middle of 1917 the procrastination and duplicity of King Tino, no less than the strength of the positions opposing us, prevented any operations on a large scale. Till then we sat still and were shelled—or, almost worse, without being shelled. How could we do otherwise when, for instance, our right division occupied forty miles of front, with every combatant, battalion in the line and its pioneer battalion as its sole reserves? It is undoubtedly the case, too, that the British troops occupied the most inhospitable part of inhospitable Macedonia. The Struma, though wooded and fertile, is one of three deadliest malarial swamps of the world; the stretch of land between Lake Doiran and the Vardar, if slightly less malarial, is simply a barren waste. Along the whole length of the British front there was no civilisation of any kind between the line and the base, while four divisions were entirely supplied by one line of railway and one road.

KEEPING THEM BUSY.

Yet in spite of uncongenial conditions of every sort, "stunting" was ceaselessly in progress. On the Struma, where the lines were, on the average, four or five miles apart, the raiding of enemy outposts and villages was of almost nightly occurrence; on the Doiran sector, where the lines approximated more closely, patrol encounters were the staple, exciting, while our planes, though till comparatively recently working against odds, carried the war far into the enemy's country.

The operations which, until the smashing blow of last autumn, assumed the most general character took place between Lake Doiran and the Vardar, in April and May of 1917, when the Corps occupying the sector attempted to capture the all but impregnable positions of Grand Couronne, Petit Couronne, and the Pip Ridge. And capture them they did, in spite of tremendous casualties. But, unable to hold their gains, they were compelled to retire to their former positions. Had the British soldier been susceptible to defeat, the doom of the Salonika Army would have been sealed in those fateful days and the weeks of heavy shelling which followed.

The British, however, occupied but a small portion of the 270 miles of Balkan front. The French were by far the largest contingent of the Allied armies, and

(Continued on page 2 of next column.)

ROAD TO SUCCESS FOR  
BRITISH INDUSTRY.  
EDUCATION AND ENTERPRISE.

Recommendations of vital importance to the future of British industry are made in the report of the Engineering Trades (New Industries) Committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction. The Committee was appointed by Dr. Addison in December, 1917, to compile a list of articles suitable for manufacture by those with engineering trade experience or plant, which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war, or were made in insufficient quantities, and for which there is likely to be a considerable demand after the war. The Committee consisted of sixteen leading engineers and manufacturers, under the chairmanship of the Hon. H. D. McLaren, M.P., but with it was a Labour panel of eleven leading trade unionists, under Sir Claude Schuster, to advise on labour questions likely to arise in the setting up of new industries. Among the suggestions made by the report are the following:—

More extensive adoption of specialisation and standardisation, particularly in the case of small manufacturers.

Concentration by each manufacturer on a few types of articles, with proper standardisation, would enable engineering operations to be carried out as "repetition work."

The co-ordination of manufacture and design, and the consideration in co-operation with experts in workshop methods of production of Government designs and specifications.

That, in the absence of special circumstances, Government departments and public authorities should order standard goods of British manufacture.

Employers and workers be educated both generally and specially:—

Workpeople, to remove the impression that quantity production leads to unemployment, and to make them realise the maximum importance of producing the maximum output in the minimum time.

Further, the Committee recommend that a new industry should not be introduced into the country unless the wages of those employed in it are such as to ensure an adequate standard of living, and unless machinery exists or can be set up for regulating rates of wages or hours of labour.

In addition to the main reports, there are reports by fifteen branch committees, dealing with specific trades, which point generally to the fact that in nearly all directions there are openings for the enterprising manufacturer.

they were ubiquitous. While holding a sector of their own in the pleasantest and most fertile part of Macedonia, they acted in support of the gallant Serb remnant, of whose deeds there still remain to be sung an epic of endurance and steadfast faith, and of the Greeks, whose intervention brought about such vast improvements in our prospects and climate in that country. Though the French have lost heavily through fighting and sickness, their losses probably do not equal ours in proportion to the strength of the two armies. They could afford more frequent reliefs than was the case with us, and besides occupying more genial districts, they allowed none of their troops to remain in the country longer than eighteen months. Could we only have worked on the same plan there would have been fewer wrecked lives in Britain to-day.

SPRIS, ITALIANS, AND CZECHS.

Of the smaller contingents which made up the Allied forces in Macedonia, place of honour must be given to the Czechs, who, after the reconstruction of their army in Corfu, drove back the Bulgars from Lake Ostrovo to Monastir, a distance of nearly forty miles, in country that seems to defy any effort at reconquest. Though exiled, divided from their own people, and their losses probably do not equal ours in proportion to the strength of the two armies. They could afford more frequent reliefs than was the case with us, and besides occupying more genial districts, they allowed none of their troops to remain in the country longer than eighteen months. Could we only have worked on the same plan there would have been fewer wrecked lives in Britain to-day.

In many respects the Italians, who held the extreme left of the line, between Lakes Prespa and Ochrida and the Adriatic, did not enter into the discussion. Their campaign was, in general, theirs entirely, prompted largely by national sentiment; a continuation, as it were, of the front in their own country. But we of the Salonika army know them for good fellows, willing to lend a hand where needed, and as keen and wholehearted Allies as one could wish.

The importance of the Greek intervention cannot be overrated. Not only did it enable us to stop the gap caused by the defection of the Russian contingent, but also to concentrate our forces in a manner that hitherto had been impossible. For every division of the Allied Salonika army they were able to supply three or four, and their practical demonstration of sympathy made it possible for us to withdraw largely the men and guns we had had to devote to guarding communications. Eager to finish the game with their national and hereditary enemy, the Bulgars, those who took part in the various advances from the date of the Greek declaration of war, quitted themselves like men; and to them and their nation we owe a deep debt of gratitude. If their hour of travail had been our hour of doubt and "muzzling," yet, in their strength they came to our aid; and together we wrestled from him the position in which the Bulgars had thought himself invincible.

Such, then, were the general conditions during more than two years, the advantage to the Bulgars being only too apparent to those who daily faced his mountain walls. How, in the short space of a month, he not only drove him, bag and baggage, from his own country, but first of all the Allied fronts, forced the series of his known, will be summarised in the articles which follow.—Daily Telegraph.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEBK	SHANGHAI	30th Mar	1st Apr.	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st Apr.		
TJILATJ-P	JAPAN	6th Apr	6th Apr.	JAVA

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

March 29th.  
*Hoin Lee*, Chinese str., 799 tons, Capt. Mori, from Wei Hai Wei, which port she left on March 23rd, with a general cargo.  
*Hoh Canton*, British str., 559 tons, Capt. W. H. Sparkes, from Macao, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Yik Hang S.S. Co.  
*Kwang Se*, British str., 1,228 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. B. & S.  
*Senator*, American str., 1,450 tons, Capt. J. E. Gillespie, from Yokohama, which port she left on March 24th, with a general cargo.  
*Shensi*, British str., 1,224 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Wuhu, which port she left on March 23rd, with a cargo of rice. B. & S.  
*Tsun*, British str., 1,250 tons, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 26th, with a general cargo. B. & S.  
*Wanna*, British str., 215 tons, Capt. J. P. Sommerville, from Kwong Chow Wan, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Wana Hing & Co.  
 March 30th.  
*Alcorno*, Chinese str., 305 tons, Capt. Leung Hing, from Pakhoi, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Chint On & Co.  
*Bansai Maru*, Japanese str., 94 tons, Capt. Nakamura, from Wuhu, which port she left on March 23rd, with a cargo of rice. M.S.K.  
*Cheong*, British str., 1,335 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from London and Middlebrook, which latter ports she left on February 1st, with a general cargo.  
*Hannam*, American str., 2,075 tons, Capt. J. Lennox, from Saigon, which port she left on March 26th, with a general cargo.  
*Koya Maru*, Japanese str., 829 tons, Capt. Kitajima, from Keelung, which port she left on March 27th, with a cargo of coal. O.S.K.  
*Nam Wan*, Portuguese str., 275 tons, Capt. C. Costa, from Hainan, which port she left on March 28th, with a general cargo. Tai Fung & Co.  
*Shun Ching*, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Pines, from Macao, with a general cargo.

## PASSENGERS

## DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Empress of Asia*, on March 30th.—Rear Admiral Abo, Mr. Roy Anderson, Miss C. Almeida, Miss F. Almeida, Master Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Andrews, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. Wm. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Bartlett, Mr. Bader, Mr. B. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Boode, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bryan, Mrs. Geo. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bernedo, Mr. D. G. Bruce, Miss J. M. Boyd, Mrs. B. H. F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carl, Mrs. A. Chapman, Mrs. H. A. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cousland, Mrs. L. Crighton, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Camahort, Mr. Jesus Camahort, Mr. Antonio Camahort, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. N. Cama, Mrs. G. E. S. Gubitt, Miss B. and Miss E. Campbell, Mr. E. A. Dawson, Mr. A. C. Danberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Darby, Mr. W. J. Dextor, Mr. and Mrs. Dietz, Mr. Jos. Duacan, Mr. A. W. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Eloyd Evans, Mr. and Mrs. S. Evans, Miss K. Fox, Miss L. S. Foster, Mr. W. F. Ford, Mr. Denman, Fuller, Mr. Freudweiler, Mr. R. W. Gray, Mrs. S. Gaches, Mr. A. Gascón, Mr. and Mrs. Geare, Mr. B. S. Garcia, Mrs. Garibaldi, Mr. W. G. Galluzzi, Dr. J. Gonzales, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grut, Mr. N. M. Gontzoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Herrier, Mr. and Mrs.

A. A. Hengeler, Miss M. Hands, Mr. L. P. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. Inbalder, Mr. and Mrs. H. McR. Jones, Mr. L. G. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Keller, Mr. J. J. Kéris, Mr. K. Komada, Mr. S. Kobrinsky, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mrs. Mary Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lammert, Mrs. Loureiro, Miss E. Lewis, Mr. Manuel Lopez, Mrs. S. G. Lambert, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. W. Laidley, Miss M. M. McNeill, Mr. C. S. Meek, Mrs. A. Moutrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCoy, Mr. D. Miller, Miss McCrae, Mr. Donald McCrae, Mr. Geo. C. MacDougall, Mr. R. S. MacDougall, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. K. Maglison, Mr. C. E. A. Maitland, Mr. D. M. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin, Mrs. Elmer Madsen, Mr. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Newhall, Mr. Judge D. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. K. Ojino, Mr. F. A. Onderwater, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Owen, Mr. F. L. Patton, Mr. A. C. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paul, Mr. J. A. Russell, Miss Louis Robinson, Major and Mrs. C. E. Ruth, Mrs. E. N. Reid, Mr. P. H. Rolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Jno. Sommerville, Mrs. M. Slade, Mr. J. T. Spencer, Mr. A. Subie, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Starkey, Mr. and W. L. Swan, Mrs. D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stone, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Miss Lucy Soule, Mr. S. Clark, Mr. Smith, Mr. F. da Silva, Dr. G. Singian, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. P. Wearne, Mrs. Bella Wolff, Mrs. H. D. Warner, Mr. P. Warburton, Miss E. Waterman, Mr. A. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wheelwright, Mr. R. A. Williamson, Miss T. O. Wickbrown, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss J. Winters, Military Party: Capt. Allen, Capt. Barden, Capt. Brown, Capt. Crocker, Capt. Cook, Capt. Coulson, Capt. Evans, Capt. Godson, Capt. Hayes, Capt. H. W. Hutson, Capt. Kilpin, Capt. Latham, Capt. McRoberts, Capt. Maurice, Capt. Marriott, Capt. Moore, Capt. Neill, Miss Offord, Capt. Princep, Capt. Riviere, Miss Eva, Rust, Capt. Reid, Capt. Savoury, Major Shuttleworth, Capt. Salvensen, Capt. Saunders, Capt. Seale, Capt. Stratton, Capt. Stephens, Capt. Simmons, Capt. Stilling, Capt. Tarr, Capt. Warren, and Capt. Wellesley.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

Telegraphic advice has been received from Manila that the China Mail Steamship Co's s.s. *Nanking* sailed from that port on March 28th, at 10 a.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong this morning at daylight.

The s.s. *Slavic Prince* is due in Hongkong on April 1st and not on April 6th, as previously announced.

The *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama for Vancouver on March 28th, and is due at Vancouver on or about April 9th.

## WATER REPORT.

March 30th, at 11.13.—Pressure has increased slightly over Formosa, Hongkong and Tientsin, and decreased slightly elsewhere; the anti-cyclone is moving eastward, and the winds on will intensify to the south of the Formosa Channel, but will continue to blow freshly over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.11 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.28 inches, against an average of 5.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
 DISTRICT FORECAST  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock—(N.E. wind & fresh; cloudy; some rain.  
 Formosa Channel—(N. winds, strong moderating.  
 South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamecks—No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan—No. 1.

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## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, SPOR, &c.	ANDRE LEBON	Frean. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 30th Apr.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPOR, PANG &c.	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—	—	P.O. S. N. Co.	About 30th Apr.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
—	ALPS MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Apr.
—	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	—	—	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	NARAHG	Am. str.	—	—	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	PERIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	ARASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10 h Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	SPW M'RU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th May, at 11 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & J. PAN &c.	MOTHALE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 5 h Apr.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	LOREN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	NISSO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	HIWALATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th Apr.
Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	SHIRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
Val Paraiso via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th Apr. at 12 p.m.
NAGASAKI & KOBE	SUBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Apr. at 8 p.m.
—	KIMCHOW	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 p.m.
—	CHILI	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.
—	ABU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Apr. at Noon
—	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 5th Apr.
—	WINGANG	Fre. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th Apr. at 9 a.m.
—	PAUL LEAT	Jap. str.	—	—	JOHNSON, KEMP & CO.	To-morrow, at 10 p.m.
—	SOSEU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 10 a.m.
—	HATTA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.
—	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 8th Apr.
—	LOONGSANG	Dut. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	At 10 p.m.
—	SAN WAZEYUK	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 4 h Apr. at 3 p.m.
—	BENRINNES	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.
—	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5 h Apr.
—	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th Apr.
—	TAISHIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	At 10 p.m.
—	DUNERA	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—
—	TIMANORE	Dut. str.	—	—	—	—

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	1st May	19th May
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	14th May	4th June
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	28th May	18th June
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June	4th July
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	23rd June	14th July
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6th July	30th July
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	24th July	11th Aug.
"MONTEAGLE"	15th August	8th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"	28th August	18th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	10th Sept.	30th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF ASIA"	23rd Sept.	11th Oct.
"MONTEAGLE"	6th Oct.	24th Oct.

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 KOBE...  
 BANDAKAN...  
 MANILA...  
 "WINGSANG" Fri. 4th Apr. 11 a.m.  
 "TAKSANG" Fri. 4th Apr. 11 a.m.  
 "LOONGSANG" Fri. 4th Apr. 11 a.m.  
 "YUENSANG" Fri. 4th Apr. 11 a.m.  
 "MAUSANG" Tues. 11th Apr. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly have frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong, occasionally calling at Shanghai.  
 All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Light and Heavy guns, and fully qualified Surgeons.  
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UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS, all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, etc., must produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and names affixed thereto.

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LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF BRISTOL" April 15th.

LONDON AND ANTWERP ... "CITY OF COLOMBO" May 10th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

as to Rhine & Co., Canton.

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## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

INDIA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TAMING"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"KWANGSE"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPPE"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHILLI"	On 31st Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 1st Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 3rd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI & "SINGTAO"	"CHENAN"	On 8th Apr. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd Apr. 10 A.M.
TSINGTAO	"KUMUOW"	On 7th Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. First Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and cabins. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all East and Northern China. Goods are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Hongkong.

Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 16.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins, and excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Outgoing 4 to 10 Days.)

... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... TUESDAY, 1st Apr. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

NORTHWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified crew.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	20th April.	26th May	3rd June.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	12th April	1st May

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI Only
DUNERA	31st Mar. 4 P.M.	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. D. 111 p. 111 common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. Gossard & Dods, at 19 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to B. V. D. PARR, Superintendents.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 19,300 tons	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,800 tons	4th Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, and KOBE	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KAMO MARU ... 16,880 tons	5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ...	18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU ...	Wed. 5th April
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, and RANGOON	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April
	RANGOON MARU ...	End of April

§ Omitting Shanghai and the Mail. † Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and speedy passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Three sailings from Hongkong.

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.

2. Omitting Manila and B.C.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 22 and 23.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	9th April
KOREA MARU	20,000	25th April, From YAMAGUCHI
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAGUCHI
SINSHU MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YAMAGUCHI
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May
SHINYO MARU	22,000	21st May

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000 tons	On or about 5th April
	"NERA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 28th May

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" 20,000 tons ... On or about 5th April

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "ALPS MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd April.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer. "MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th April.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

"RUZON MARU" ... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service. "TAIPOKU MARU" ... Friday, 11th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 10th April, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

R. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Telephone 744 and 745.

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